	3	Goalpara
	4	Karbi Anglong
	5	Kokrajhar
	6	North Cachar Hills
	7	North Lakhimpur
Manipur	1	Tamenlong
Meghalaya	1	South Garo Hills
		2 West Garo Hills
Mizoram	1	Lawngtlai
		2 Saiha
Nagaland	1	Mon
Sikkim	1	North Sikkim
Tripura	1	Dhalai

Lack of drinking water and sanitation facilities

2400. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of our country does not have toilets and 80 per cent of all the diseases and ailments are occurring owing to lack of safe drinking water and sanitation;

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving this ill and unwanted situation in the country by 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per 2001 Census, 63.6% households in the country do not have toilets. In the rural area, 78.1% of the families do not have toilets. Lack of Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facility is cause of several diseases but its exact share in overall diseases in the country is not available. To

improve the sanitation coverage, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been launched in 1999 and it is planned to achieve 100% coverage of rural households by the end of Eleventh Plan. TSC aims to ensure full sanitation coverage in all villages in the counry with the help of State Governments and local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). TSC projects are sanctioned district-wise, and entire rural areas of a TSC project district are covered under the programme. At present, this programme has been taken up in 569 districts in the country.

(c) Government has taken various initiatives to increase rural sanitation coverage, which include scaling up TSC projects in all districts of the country, increased budgetary allocation for TSC, launching of incentive-cum-reward scheme, Nirmal Gram Puraskar for Panchayati Raj Institutions, awareness generation activities and capacity development of different stakeholders etc. As per revised TSC guidelines issued in March, 2006, by the Government of India, Solid and Liquid Waste Management has been included as a component of TSC and up to 10% of the total project cost can be utilized for this purpose. Provision has been made for APL families who need assistance by providing soft loan through 'Revolving Fund' mechanism for construction of toilets. To increase the speed of providing sanitation facilities in schools and Anganwadi centres, requirement of community contribution for construction of toilets in the schools and Anganwadi centres have been removed. Efforts are being made to develop convergence with NRHM and SSA authorities for awareness creation and hygiene education among the people and children in the rural areas.

Land reforms with assistance from DFID

2401. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government has initiated second generation land reforms (mission bhoomi), with financial assistance from Department For International Development (DFID);

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) how far this will help to develop an effective and accountable land policy, by strengthening administration, to ensure equitable land distribution, etc.; and